

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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UN Considers Veto Question

Many Countries Want Its Use Limited Or Abandoned; Russia Objects

CONTROVERSIES over the veto—the right of any one of the five major United Nations to vote down Security Council action it disapproves—are as old as the UN. The issue came up at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco even before the new world organization was established. It has been hotly debated at almost every Security Council meeting since then.

Now the veto is under fire once more. The General Assembly, meeting in New York, began to discuss it about two weeks ago. A few nations want the veto left as it stands, but the majority would like to see some change in the way it is used.

Originally, the framers of the UN charter gave the big nations the veto because they were convinced that it was the only way to make the UN work. For one thing, they knew that they must make sure the United States and Russia would join the new peace preserving agency. And they were afraid that neither country would come in unless it had some guarantee that other nations could not overrule it on important matters.

Another consideration was the idea that the stronger powers would make or break the peace no matter what the rules were. For this reason, it was decided that the UN should not even try to do anything unless all the big nations approved.

The big nations felt entitled to the veto power. They pointed out that they had borne most of the burden of the war. Although the smaller coun-

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Is Communism a Menace?

Actual Party Membership Is Small, But Those Who Sympathize With Its Goals Are More Numerous; Opinion Varies As to How Dangerous They Are

LAST week's Congressional election was a test of strength for the Republican and the Democratic parties. It determined which of these major parties would control Congress during the next two years.

There is another party in America, however, which was unnoticed at election time, but which is always active, always vigorously pushing its program. This is the Communist Party. In comparison with the Democrats and Republicans, the Communists are few in number and many Americans pay little attention to them. Others think that they are a real menace to our country's safety and its welfare. There is a wide difference of opinion as to how dangerous they are.

If they had the power the Communists would overthrow our system of private property ownership. They think that factories, farms, stores and other business enterprises should be owned and operated by the government. They prefer the Russian economic system to the American.

In fact, American Communists are strongly devoted to Russia. They hope, above everything else, that communism will be successful in Russia and that the Soviet Union will be strengthened in every way. Their idea is that if Russia, under communism, is strong and powerful, communism everywhere will be encouraged and strengthened. The American Communists, therefore, support American policies only when they benefit Russia and are approved by the Soviet leaders.

When early in the war, for example, Russia was working on friendly terms with Germany, the American Communists opposed our giving aid to Great Britain and France. They argued against any action on our part that interfered with Germany or that might bring us into the war against her.

This attitude changed when Germany attacked Russia. The Communists then thought that we should help the Allies, and after we entered

the war, they supported all our war measures.

Since the close of the war, American and Russian policies have differed at many points, and the Communists have always argued for the Russian point of view. As they see it, Russia is always right, and when we do not agree with her, we are always wrong. They think we should give to the Russians the secrets of the atomic bomb on Russia's terms. They oppose any attempts to maintain the strength of our armed forces. They attack our international policies and praise the policies of the Soviet Union.

Most Communists do not say openly that they oppose democracy, but they defend Russian practices, which are undemocratic. It seems fair to assume that, if they came into power, they would follow Russia's lead and establish a dictatorship.

In this respect communism differs

from socialism. Socialists, like Communists, believe in government ownership of industry, but they also believe in democracy. Their plan is to try to convince the majority of the people to adopt a government ownership program, but they would maintain political democracy as the form of government. Since the two parties differ so sharply on this point and in certain other respects, it is a mistake to lump Socialists and Communists together, as many do. As a matter of fact, these two parties sharply oppose each other both in our country and in most other nations.

The American Communists are relatively few in number. Arthur Schlesinger says, in the July 19, 1946 issue of *Life*, that the Communist Party this year has about 65,000 members. In addition to the actual party members, there are a good many people,

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A Contrast in Character

By Walter E. Myer

WHILE writing this editorial I have in mind two men whom I have known for a number of years. I have observed their conduct under a variety of conditions and circumstances. I am familiar with their habits, their ways of thinking and acting. I think that I understand them very well. In order to avoid the use of their real names I shall, in speaking of them, call them Smith and Jones.

Smith is one of the most honest and reliable men I have ever known. When he speaks about something that has happened he states the facts as he sees them. He does not exaggerate, does not color the story to make it more interesting or exciting. When he has finished you know that you have had a dependable account of the incident or event.

If Smith discusses an argument in which he has engaged he does not give a one-sided report. He makes no effort to portray himself as the hero of the

debate. He gives full credit to his opponent. If he promises to do a thing he honestly tries to fulfill his promise. If he fails at a job he does not concoct excuses, but frankly explains the true situation.

Smith does not follow the path of honesty because he thinks it will pay him to do so; it is simply his way of living. Nevertheless it does pay. His employers value his dependability and he has had several promotions. He does not strive consciously for popularity, but he is popular.

Jones is well meaning enough but he lacks Smith's integrity. He is a poor reporter. He exaggerates, colors his stories so as to make them more entertaining. After listening to his account of events you never know exactly what has happened. You cannot depend upon him to report a conversation or an argument accurately.

When Jones makes a promise he may

intend to keep it, but he does not do it if difficulties are in the way. His employers cannot rely fully upon him and do not give him important or exacting work to do. He is not advancing in his work.

If one decides to follow the road Smith is traveling he will find the going rather hard at times. There will be plenty of temptation to deviate from the course. The strictly honest person must frequently sacrifice immediate advantages which might be gained by trickery or sharp dealings. It takes courage to give up these advantages.

Smith did not gain his enviable reputation in a day. He has built it up over a course of years. But the rewards are worth the effort, for his conscience is clear, he is successful, and he has the respect of all who know him.



Walter E. Myer



Little Red Riding Hood

SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

The UN Veto

(Continued from page 1)

tries fought bravely and well, it was the large ones which contributed most to victory and suffered the heaviest losses. Should another war come, it would be up to them to settle it as they did the last one.

Furthermore, they felt that the rest of the world could count on them to use the veto sparingly. They promised to talk over all important international questions among themselves and to reach agreement whenever at all possible.

Before the UN was actually set up, the important question was where the veto should start. Should the Big Five be allowed to use it in all kinds of situations or only in serious cases? The United States, Britain, and China wanted to limit the use of the veto. They felt that it should come into play only when there was some question of using force to bring a nation into line with the UN rules. Russia wanted it to be more widely used.

Yalta Compromise

A compromise was reached at the Yalta conference. It was agreed that no country could prevent discussion of an international issue. But once the Council was ready to take action—to investigate or settle a dispute—any one of the Big Five could veto its decisions.

There was to be only one exception to this rule. If one of the Big Five was directly involved in a dispute, it could not use its veto power unless the Council decided to take forceful steps. Then, and then only, could it vote to stop the Council from acting.

Since the UN has been in operation, the veto has been used far more than anyone expected. Russia alone has used it nine different times. As a result, many people have come to feel that the veto is a stumbling block to the Security Council in its work.

Indeed, Russia is today the only one of the Big Five United Nations which

has no fault to find with the veto arrangement. Yet the others—the United States, Britain, France, and China—are no more anxious to see it completely eliminated than Russia is. They still believe that the UN should take no major action unless all the big powers are in favor of it.

What they want changed is the way the veto is used. They are asking for some kind of agreement to prevent the great powers from using the veto on issues which are not of far-reaching importance.

Some of the smaller nations in the UN go much farther. A group including Cuba, Australia, and the Philippine Commonwealth has urged that the UN change its rules completely. They would like to see the charter rewritten to do away with the veto entirely.

Of course, each country's attitude toward the use of the veto depends on its own situation. For example, the small nations tend to oppose it because it gives so much added authority to the great powers. They feel that even without the veto the big nations are powerful enough.

Besides the importance their individual strength gives them the major powers already have the advantage of a special place in the UN. While the smaller nations must take turns serving on the Security Council, the large ones have permanent seats in that key branch of the world security organization. If they have the veto as well, any one of them can always prevent international action the small countries favor.

Russia, for her part, sees the veto as her most valuable safeguard in an unfriendly world. She knows that her policies often clash with those of the other great powers. And she also knows that she has only a few smaller nations behind her while the United States and Britain can count on the support of many other countries.

Thus Russia feels that she would be seriously weakened without the veto. The United States, Britain, France, China, and the many nations which usually back them could always out-

vote her unless she had the power to say "no" to their decisions.

To make their position clear, the Russians sometimes ask this question: What would the United States have done if she had been asked to enter an international organization 150 years ago? At that time, the United States was weak and had few allies. Most European powers looked upon the new American nation as a "revolutionary upstart." They would undoubtedly have joined forces to oppose her. Wouldn't the American people have wanted special guarantees that their interests would be respected?

Because of their position in the UN, the Russians feel that they have been justified in using the veto as much as they have. They admit that they have sometimes used it to block action on seemingly trivial matters. But as they see it, each minor matter is a steppingstone to something bigger. They simply do not want to take any chances.

The rest of the Big Five agree with Russia that the veto should be preserved. Each of them wants to be sure it can vote down important UN action it disapproves. But they feel that the Security Council cannot do its work if the veto is used too often. It is their belief that Russia has been highhanded in her use of the veto. They say she has gone farther than was necessary to protect her interests.

Outsiders viewing the veto question have varying opinions. Some say the veto will be the downfall of the whole UN. They argue this way:

"If the peace of the world is threatened, it will be by one of the great powers. If the Security Council does not have the authority to use force against a big nation which is threatening war, its hands will be tied.

"Naturally, if the big nations know that UN force cannot be used against them, they will take advantage of the situation. Time and again they will defy the Council when it asks them to refrain from aggressive action. Finally, the world will lose respect for the UN just as it did for the old League of Nations."

Others feel that the danger of the veto power has been overrated. They take this position:

"It really makes little difference whether or not the Big Five have the veto power. Whatever the arrangement is, no nation is going to get away with aggression again. The rest of the world will not stand by and let aggressors grab territory from their weaker neighbors.

"If the rest of the UN countries are convinced that a big power is guilty of aggression, no mere voting device is going to keep them from acting. If they can't use force within the UN, they will form an alliance outside. One way or another, they will take action. So no country can hope to use the veto power to protect itself if it decides to engage in conquest."

Everyone recognizes that the use of the veto power is a problem for one reason only—the great powers have not been able to get along among themselves. If they could work together in mutual trust, no country would be tempted very often to use the veto power in a way which displeased the others.

As it is, suspicion and distrust cloud all their negotiations. And everyone knows that banishing these is the real problem. Until they are gone, no veto system or lack of one will make the UN run smoothly.

Last of the Ozettes

Seventy-year-old Elliott Anderson, as last survivor of the Ozettes, constitutes a one-man Indian tribe. Many years ago the Ozette nation, located in the Pacific Northwest, was very large. Shortly after the Civil War two small-pox epidemics reduced its population to about 65. Now the 719-acre Ozette reservation is empty and seldom visited.

Anderson, the only man who has a right to use the area, does not live there. A telephone line repairman, he lives with friends on another reservation. In 1939 Anderson, as the only Ozette, received the \$70 remaining in the tribal funds.

SMILES

A GI and a Russian soldier in Berlin were discussing their respective governments. The GI told the Russian that he could go to Washington, knock on the White House door, and tell President Truman just what "I think about him."

Said the Russian: "I can go to the Kremlin, ask to see Stalin, and tell him just what I think—about President Truman."

★ ★ ★

Teacher: "Johnny, give me two pronouns."

Johnny: "Who, me?"

Teacher: "That's right, Johnny; good work."

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Smith: "I wonder if you would be so kind as to weigh this package for me?"

Butcher: "Why, certainly. It weighs exactly three and a quarter pounds."

Mrs. Smith: "Thank you. It contains the bones you sent me in that four-pound roast yesterday."

★ ★ ★

"I have a method for improving the flavor of salt."

"You have? How?"

"You sprinkle it lightly over a big steak."

★ ★ ★

Playwright: "That suit you're wearing looks as if you had slept in it."

Critic: "I have. I wore it last night to the opening of your play."

Judge: "Why don't you settle this thing out of court?"

Defendants: "That's what we were doing when the police came and interfered."

★ ★ ★

Prof: "Didn't you have a brother in this class last year?"

Student: "No, sir. I'm taking the course over again."

Prof: "Extraordinary resemblance, nevertheless!"



"Frankly, Ed, I think you paid too much for that hunting dog."

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey

AS we look back upon the history of the latter part of the 18th century, we can see that the developments of the period in North America were of great importance to the whole world. The colonies along the Atlantic seaboard were growing in strength and finally, through the American Revolution, they established an independent nation.

But what happened in North America did not greatly concern most of the people of the world at that time. The great nations then were not in the Western Hemisphere but in Europe. There the great centers of power were to be found.

England was the strongest nation of that era. France had second place. Russia was also a great power. Austria was a strong nation. Turkey occupied a much larger place than she did during the 19th century and later. Prussia was growing in influence and Spain was declining. The region which we now know as Latin America was still under Spanish control.

Despite the loss of the North American colonies, England was expanding and becoming a great world power. Lord Clive, the great British general, was carrying on his campaigns in India and was bringing that populous section of the world firmly into the British empire. Cook was exploring the South Pacific, and British authority was expanding in Australia, New Zealand, the South Seas, and on the continent of Africa.

The Industrial Revolution first made headway in England and gave that country economic leadership for many years. In 1767, when events in the American colonies were moving toward revolution, Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny. Two years later Ark-



David S. Muzzey

wright invented the spinning water frame, and Watt improved the steam engine. These inventions made factory production on a large scale possible and started the Industrial Revolution.

These were great days for English literature. The names of many of the writers of this time are still familiar to every high school student. Among them were Goldsmith, Burns, Wordsworth, Scott and Coleridge.

While the American colonists were winning their independence, France was moving toward revolution. Voltaire was appealing for better living conditions for the French masses.

This was the age of Catherine the Great in Russia. She undertook to bring about reforms and ruled as an enlightened despot. Russia engaged in a successful war with Turkey and won the Crimea and other territories.

German literature, during this half century, was enriched by the work of Goethe. Among the great composers were the German Beethoven and the Austrian Mozart.

This era, heroic in American history, was in Europe a period of marked national growth and of industrial and literary progress.



Western Bolivia is high and mountainous, while the eastern part of the country lies in a tropical forest.



Crude, hand methods of mining limit production of tin in Bolivia, and keep the miners' wages extremely low.

Bolivia Undergoing Changes

New Government, Brought in By Revolution Last Summer, Works to Solve Nation's Economic Problems

PRESIDENT Tomas Gutierrez of Bolivia is seeking to bring about a number of social and economic reforms in his country. His supporters call him a great "liberal democrat," and his critics accuse him of being an irresponsible radical. He came into office last summer after a group of revolutionists killed dictator Gualberto Villarroel and overthrew his government.

Bolivia under the Gutierrez government now faces a serious problem in obtaining food supplies. Peron, fascist-minded leader of Argentina, angered by the overthrow of Bolivia's dictator, cut off practically all food shipments to that country shortly after last summer's revolution. This is serious because geographic conditions force Bolivia to get most of her food from other countries, and Argentina has in the past been her chief source of supply.

Much of western Bolivia lies in towering mountain ranges of the Andes, and the eastern portion is in a tropical forest area. Consequently, a very small part—only about two per cent—of the country's area is under cultivation. Lack of sufficient good land, absence of adequate farm equipment, and the difficulty encountered in taking farm produce through the high mountain passes combine to keep the country's food production far below its requirements, and to keep the Bolivian farmers in extreme poverty.

Bolivia occupies an area approximately as large as Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona combined. It has an estimated population of three and one-half million—about half as many people as live in those three states. Most of the people are farmers.

Because so little of the country is suitable for agriculture, each farmer must get along on a small piece of land. Bolivia has practically no manufacturing. The people who are not farmers either work in mines or go into the eastern jungles in search of rubber and cinchona bark.

It is for the products of her mines that Bolivia is best known to the outside world. Her mountains are rich in tin, wolfram, silver, lead, and copper. During the war, when we could not get tin from the Far East, the Bolivian metal was important to us.

The wealth which comes from Bolivia's mines, however, does not bring

much benefit to her people. The profits go to enrich a small group of Bolivian and foreign owners, while the 40,000 miners receive absurdly low wages.

Lack of any seaport, high mountains in the west, and jungles in the east have hindered the growth of transportation in Bolivia. The airplane can be expected to play an increasingly important part in that country's development.

Bolivia once had a province on the Pacific coast, but it was taken from her by Chile in 1883. Costly and unsuccessful efforts to regain that province, and a disastrous war with Paraguay in the 1930s, have added to the economic miseries of the nation.

About 54 per cent of the Bolivians are pure Indians. Less than 2 per cent are of pure European ancestry. The rest are mixed. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the total population are unable to read and write.

Most of Bolivia's cities are located in the western mountain region. Few countries of the world have cities located in higher altitudes. Sucre, an ancient town more than 9,000 feet above sea level, still claims to be the official capital of the country. Practically all the government activities, though, are carried on in La Paz. This city of about 200,000 people, the generally recognized capital, is more than 12,000 feet above sea level. It is hemmed in by snow-capped mountain peaks, presenting a scene of grandeur and beauty to city residents.

Straight Thinking

By Clay Coss

IN a recent issue of the Washington Post there appeared two editorials dealing with strike situations. One of them discussed the strike of hotel employees in Washington, D. C., and it supported the position of the strikers. It said that they had accepted the government mediator's plan of settlement, while the hotel owners had refused to follow this compromise or to arbitrate the issues on fair terms.

Immediately following this editorial was one on the strike of TWA pilots. In this case the Post supported the owners. It pointed to the fact that the company had accepted a compromise solution prepared by a committee appointed by the President. The pilots refused to accept this committee's plan, and called a strike which grounded TWA planes.

The Post may be right or wrong in its judgment relative to these strikes.

But it is at least independent. It is neither pro-labor nor anti-labor. It does not blindly support either side in labor-management controversies. It tries to examine arguments impartially. When a dispute arises the editors consider the case on its merits.

Many newspapers are like the Post in this respect, but some are not. A person who wants to be well informed, to be sure of his facts and to think clearly about public questions must, therefore, choose his newspaper carefully. The paper which always supports some particular political party, or economic group, or nation on every issue which comes up, does not contribute to straight and fair thinking. It is simply impossible, of course, for any party or group to be right all the time.

The best plan is to find a newspaper which gives evidence of being fair, unbiased, and independent in its presentation of news and opinions. You can test your daily papers by reading the editorial pages carefully to see whether they are balanced or one-sided on such subjects as politics, employer-worker disputes, Russia, and England. You will still want to read certain newspapers even though they are biased, but know where they stand.



Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the word or words whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 7, column 3, for the correct answers.

- Our constitution gives the national government a *bicameral* legislature. (a) popularly elected (b) two-party (c) two-house (d) democratic.
- Some people do not consider olives *palatable*. (a) digestible (b) healthful (c) edible (d) tasty.
- Unwise investors are often *duped* by stock salesmen. (a) robbed (b) fooled (c) corrupted (d) hurt.
- Danny Kaye is known for his

exuberance. (a) humor (b) cleverness (c) vivacity (d) sophistication.

- There is a *dearth* of rice in Asia today. (a) surplus (b) scarcity (c) minimum amount (d) moderate supply.

- The scientist was *avid* in his search for the formula. (a) eager (b) careful (c) resourceful (d) bungling.

- None of the condemned Nazi war criminals was *contrite*. (a) repentant (b) afraid (c) hopeful (d) very intelligent.

- A tropical climate makes people *indolent*. (a) lazy (b) hot-tempered (c) uncomfortable (d) energetic.

The Story of the Week

The Elections

Owing to our press schedules, it is impossible to discuss in this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER the outcome of the Congressional elections held last week. In our next issue we shall deal fully with this subject and point out the effects which the election results may be expected to have on political and governmental affairs during the next two years.

War Prisoners

The victorious nations of World War II have been severely criticized for their slowness in returning prisoners of war to their native lands. Today some seven million German and Japanese soldiers are still being held in Allied countries.

Russia has four million Germans and a million Japanese working in mines, lumber camps, fields, and factories. She has returned some men who were unfit for work, but not many others.

Britain has over half a million Germans. Most of them are mining coal, harvesting crops, or clearing away rubble in her bombed cities. In the Pacific area she has 90,000 Japanese.

France holds 700,000 Germans whom she rents out to private employers for about a dollar a day. Smaller Allied countries have additional thousands working.

Only the United States has made much of an effort to return prisoners of war. Of the millions of Germans we captured, we now have only 140,000 left, and these are in Europe. Our last Japanese prisoners will go home next month.

Most of the Allied governments say that they will return their prisoners "as soon as possible." They consider that it is not unjust to make the Germans and the Japanese restore in some small part the terrible damage caused by the war they started.

But to many people the forced labor of these millions of prisoners seems too much like slavery. International law requires the prompt return of



THE RUSSIAN "BIG THREE" at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. Left to right they are: Andrei Vishinsky, deputy foreign minister; Viacheslav Molotov, foreign minister; and Andrei Gromyko, delegate to the UN.

prisoners after a war, and it is argued that the holding of prisoners by the Allies will serve to increase hatred and bitterness in the world.

Thunder out of China

Theodore White and Annalee Jacoby, both of whom represented *Time* magazine in Chungking during the war, have written a book which, in the words of one reviewer, "may remake American policy" in regard to China. In this current Book-of-the-Month Club selection, *Thunder out of China*, the authors present a vivid description of present-day life in that country.

Those interested in learning about the problems of China will find in this book a well-stated criticism of Chiang Kai-shek's government, and a bitter complaint against our country's support of him. White and Jacoby accuse Chiang's Kuomintang party of being totalitarian, corrupt, cruel, and dishonest. They tell us that the most undemocratic elements in this party dominate the Nationalist government of China.

The authors feel that the Chinese Communists, in the area which that group controls, have done much to help the suffering peasants. They say,

however, that a Communist government in China, if that party were to gain control of the entire nation, would be hostile to us. That hostility, it is charged, would be largely our own fault, because we have supported, with men and materials, the fascist Nationalist government.

White and Jacoby conclude that we must change our policy in China. We must try to sponsor cooperation among the more liberal members of the Kuomintang party and the more moderate Communists, and encourage the setting up of a truly democratic government by these groups.

Bulgaria's New Assembly

The National Assembly recently elected in Bulgaria is about to draw up a new constitution for the country. The Communists will have most to say as to the form the constitution will take, for they won a victory in the election and now hold more than half of the seats in the Assembly.

But the true measure of Communist strength in Bulgaria is the number of seats controlled by the "Fatherland Front," a political alliance of the Communists and a number of friendly parties. This combination has been ruling Bulgaria ever since the Ger-

mans were driven out, and at present it outnumbers the opposition by more than three to one.

The leaders of the anti-Communist parties charge that the election was not a fair one. Though no pressure was used on election day to keep anti-Communists from the polls, the Fatherland Front had everything its own way in the campaign leading up to the election. The ablest opposition leaders were jailed or driven from the country, it is claimed, and people were warned that those who voted against the Front's candidates would be considered traitors.

As we go to press, it seems likely that our government will protest to Bulgaria about the pressure which the Fatherland Front exerted to secure its victory at the polls. A similar protest has been sent to Romania concerning the elections which she will hold next week.

Free School Lunches?

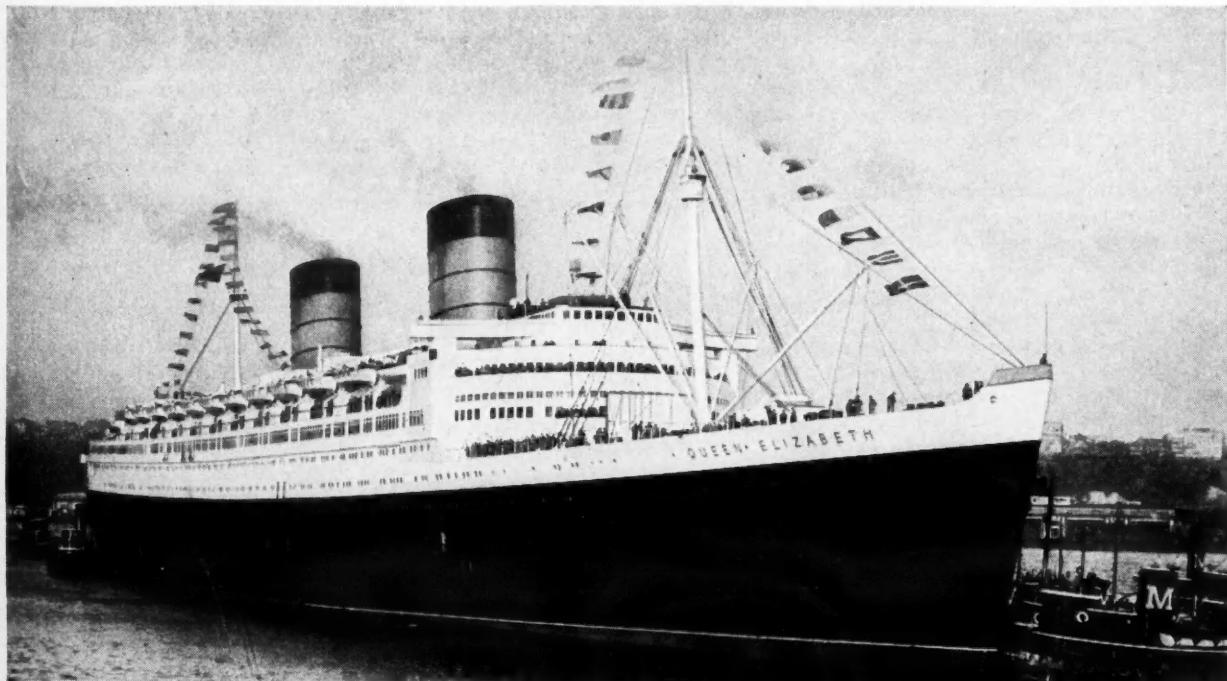
In a number of states, school students are provided with free lunches, and the results of these free-lunch programs are being studied with interest all over the country. Too often, the only well-balanced meal a young person gets is the one he is given at school, so there is good reason to believe that these lunches are making many young Americans healthier than they would otherwise be.

Some people feel that communities should serve substantial midday meals to school youths in the same way that they provide them with free textbooks. Undernourished children can't be expected to learn well, these people argue, and it is futile to try to teach a young person unless he is healthy in body and mind.

The point is often made that some states and communities can't afford to provide free lunches. But advocates of the lunch program reply that the expense can be divided up among all the people of the country by having the national government contribute a part of the cost. They hold that whatever the nation spends on school lunches it will save by having fewer sick to care for and less welfare work to do.

UN Talks Disarmament

The question of reducing armaments, not only atomic weapons, but all others as well, is being discussed



THE LUXURY LINERS are rapidly returning to the seas, after having served during the war as troop transports. Above is the *Queen Elizabeth*, the largest passenger vessel afloat. The British ship has 14 decks; she has every safety device known to seamen; and she is fully equipped to make her passengers comfortable. The ship is longer than the Empire State building.

by the United Nations General Assembly. The issue was first raised when Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov, some days ago, urged United Nations action to secure a world-wide reduction of armed forces and weapons, including atomic bombs. Mr. Molotov also urged that all member nations be required to report to the UN Security Council the number of troops they have on foreign soil.

On the following day, Warren Austin, chief delegate of the United States, told the Assembly that we should go even farther than the Russians suggest. He gave hearty approval to Molotov's disarmament proposals, but said that some additions to them must be made.

First, he said, a system of inspections must be established by the United Nations to insure that no country violates the disarmament agreements, atomic or otherwise, that it makes. Second, if the individual countries are to reduce their war equipment, the United Nations itself must set up a police force to prevent aggression.

Women at UN Assembly

India's delegation at the United Nations General Assembly is the only one to be headed by a woman. She is Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, a sister of Hindu leader Pandit Nehru. For a long time Mrs. Pandit has taken an active part in Indian politics. She was an unofficial representative at the 1945 United Nations conference in San Francisco.

There are four other women in the General Assembly. Two of these are



Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of India's delegation to the UN General Assembly

from the United States. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of our delegates, and Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas of California is an alternate. The other two women are Miss Minerva Bernardino, delegate of the Dominican Republic, and Mrs. Agnes McIntosh, delegate from New Zealand.

Atom Regulation in U. S.

The new Atomic Energy Commission will gradually take over the great plants which manufacture atomic products in the United States. Until late last month everything connected with this new industry was under the control of the Army. Last summer, however, Congress directed that a commission of five civilians be appointed by the President to take over the work.



UNCLE SAM, symbolic of the American people as a whole, is frequently caught in the industrial tug of war

A short time ago, the President appointed the members of the commission. Though the Senate will have a chance to pass on his appointments when it meets in January, the commission has already begun its work.

Its chairman is David E. Lilienthal, who has for years headed the Tennessee Valley Authority, a government organization created to build dams, manufacture electric power, and engage in other activities in the Tennessee river valley. Of the other four members, one is a scientist who has been working on atomic projects, one is an editor, another a government official, and the last a banker who did outstanding work with the Navy during the war.

This commission, of course, controls atomic energy only within the United States. The United Nations hope to set up some similar form of control for the entire world. If it does, it is expected to follow closely the plan which was worked out earlier this year by a group headed by Mr. Lilienthal (see column 4 on this page).

Dardanelles Issue

We can expect the dispute between Russia and Turkey over control of the Dardanelles to come frequently to the attention of delegates at the United Nations General Assembly. It has already been a topic of discussion.

Russia has not yet altered demands which, if put into effect, would give her virtual control over the passage-way between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Turkey, on the other hand, still indicates complete unwillingness to yield to Russian proposals.

Fears that Russia may attempt to use force were recently indicated by Turkey's UN delegate, Huseyin Baydur, before the General Assembly. Baydur was careful not to mention the Dardanelles issue specifically, but he did say:

"Arms and military might are powerful weapons, but the force of world opinion is far more potent. It may be defied for a time, but it cannot be flouted always and forever. The final victory in every type of strife is invariably the conscience of the world and justice, which is its divine source."

Delegates remembered America's support of the Turkish position when Baydur quoted President Truman's

recent words, "The use of force anywhere in the world to break the peace is of direct concern to the American people."

Drew Pearson on Russia

In recent weeks, Columnist Drew Pearson, who has frequently criticized Russia's actions, has been pleasantly surprised by what he considers are indications of a "softening of Russia's attitude toward its allies."

Starting with Stalin's statement that war is not probable, Pearson points out that several encouraging events have occurred:

Russia has come forward with constructive suggestions for world control of atomic energy.

Russian embassies around the world have for the first time in years begun to hold press conferences.

Molotov, who like other top Russian leaders refused during the war to use any but Soviet transportation, crossed the Atlantic on the *Queen Elizabeth* en route to the General Assembly meeting in New York.

Russia has sent its best men to the United Nations General Assembly. Not long ago there was a question whether the Russians would come to this meeting at all.

Dimitri Manuilski has been named Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States. Manuilski is a follower of Maxim Litvinov, a Russian statesman who in past years showed himself genuinely friendly toward the United States and Britain.



David Lilienthal, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

WEEK'S PERSONALITY

David Lilienthal

ALTHOUGH David Lilienthal is not a scientist, he is something of an expert on the problem of atomic energy. The American plan for international control of atomic power stemmed from the recommendations made by Lilienthal and a few associates early this year. It was largely because of his outstanding work with this group that President Truman recently appointed him chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Before he began work on the atom control study, Lilienthal was best known as head of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He directed this project successfully for 13 years, beginning in 1933.

Running the TVA was a tremendous job. It involved managing one of the biggest engineering projects in our history. At the same time, it involved a great social experiment.

The TVA had two aims—to control floods and to provide inexpensive electric power for the people and industries of the Tennessee river region. Along with harnessing the Tennessee river, the TVA planners hoped to promote scientific farming and soil conservation, reforestation, new industries, and cooperative farm organizations which would help to improve the average farmer's standard of living.

Those who approve of this project praise Lilienthal's leadership in carrying it out. Critics of the program say that Lilienthal and his fellow "planners" have competed unfairly with private power companies and other enterprises.

As a boy, Lilienthal had little thought of government work. He wanted to be a boxer and for some time studied with a professional. Later on, he gave up the idea of an athletic career and studied law.

While practicing law, Lilienthal specialized in cases dealing with labor and public utilities. He drafted new public utilities laws for the state of Wisconsin in 1931. This work brought him to the attention of Franklin Roosevelt. In 1933, Roosevelt appointed him co-chairman of the TVA, and he later became the single director of this large-scale project.

Communism in the U. S.

(Concluded from page 1)

called "fellow travelers," who favor the Communist program. It is impossible to determine how large this group is.

The attempt to find out how many Communists and pro-Communists there are is especially difficult because of the fact that many people are accused of being Communist sympathizers when really they are not. If a man, though hating communism, favors a greater effort to cooperate with Russia to avoid war, or if he supports a strong housing program by the government, or if he argues for some plan of socialized medicine, he may be called a Communist, a Red, a Pink, or Fellow Traveler by those who oppose such policies. Programs of this kind may be good or bad, but it confuses the issue when they are called communistic.

One way to get some idea of the number of actual Communists is to find out how many vote that ticket at elections. The Communist Party had no candidate for President in 1944, but in 1940 the Presidential candidate, Earl Browder, received 46,251 votes. This was about a tenth of one per cent of the number of voters who cast their ballots at that election.

Though their party is small, the Communists exert an influence out of proportion to their numbers. One explanation of this fact is that they are fanatical in their devotion to their cause. They are enthusiastic, hard working, and highly disciplined.

In many communities they are well organized. They form themselves into local groups. They often meet in secret. Each one is assigned to his job and they all follow the instructions of their leaders. They give much more time and much more thought to the promotion of their ideas than most other citizens do. Members of that

circumstances, their agitations are more likely to succeed. Whenever they can do so they get the unions to declare strikes. They want to do everything they can to weaken industry and to bring on depression and unemployment, for they are more likely to gain members when times are bad, when there is a great deal of suffering.

It is a mistake to believe as many do, however, that most of the strikes are the result of Communist influence. Many of our most important strikes have been called by the American Federation of Labor unions, and there are few Communists in that organization. John L. Lewis has led his union into many costly strikes, and yet he is a strong and vigorous opponent of communism.

Communist influence has been strong in a number of CIO unions, but during the last year, anti-Communist leaders in nearly all these unions have become concerned about the situation and are waging an active campaign to reduce the power of the Communists. For example, Walter P. Reuther, after having been elected to the presidency of the United Auto Workers, a CIO union, said that one of his purposes was "to isolate the 10 per cent within this union whose loyalties belong somewhere else."

In speaking of the 10 per cent, Reuther did not mean that one-tenth of the members of the union were Communists, but that that number belonged either to the Communist Party or to other "left-wing" groups, such as the Socialists. The effort to deprive Communists of key positions is being made in many other unions. This will be one of the main issues when the CIO holds its annual convention in a few days.

The charge is frequently made that Communists exert influence upon the government as well as upon labor unions. It is said that Communists and Communist sympathizers have been appointed to key positions in the government departments, and that they adopt policies which are supported by that radical party. During the recent Congressional campaign, Republicans declared that this had happened frequently under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

Administration leaders deny the charge. They say that the officials accused of being communistic are not Communists, but are "liberals" to whom conservatives have attached the "Red" label.

After making allowance for exaggerated fears of the Communists and of what they may do, the fact seems to be clear that the communistic influence in the United States is troublesome and disturbing. It is a serious thing when even a few thousand Americans organize themselves into a well-disciplined group whose purpose is to produce confusion and weakness.

That is what the Communists are doing. They make the relations of employers and workers more difficult. They fan the flames of every conflict among us. They strive to create disorder and to interfere with the operations of industry.

How may communistic influences best be combated? What can we do about the problem? That is a difficult question to answer. Thoughtful speakers and writers who have discussed



Big bomb or a dud?

RUSSELL IN LOS ANGELES TIMES

the subject seem, however, to be fairly well agreed upon the following suggestions:

1. Find out who the actual Communists are in government positions, in unions, in communities. Make their membership in the Communist Party or their support of communism public, so that everyone may know that they are working for that party. Do not be stopped by the charge that you are engaging in "Red-baiting."

2. Do not become panicky or excited. Do not accuse labor leaders, officials, or your neighbors of being "Red" when they are not. Distinguish sharply between liberals or progressives and Communists. Do not make the mistake that was made after the First World War of making wholesale charges against those with whose opinions you do not agree.

Many people fear that concern about communism may be used as an excuse to attack progressive programs of legislation which are not at all communistic. Thomas L. Stokes, in his syndicated column, which appears in the Scripps-Howard newspapers, quotes a political leader as follows:

"There are Communists among us. Their work is completely wrong. But it must be recognized for what it is. They must be met on their own grounds. Their machinations must be combated. They are really so few. Surely we are not going to let a few connivers deter us from our own steady way of progress."

"Oh, that there were a voice to save us and tell us what cowards we have suddenly become! We, in the richest land in the world, with the finest and freest political system, cringe and crawl before a few little plotters and allow them to confuse us, and allow those who use them for that purpose to confuse us."

3. Do everything you can to prevent war. War spreads destruction and misery, and its victims, in their suffering, are likely to turn for relief to such movements as communism and fascism.

4. Try to remove injustices in American life, particularly the injustices suffered by the poor and by minority groups. Communism thrives on injustice.

5. Study the causes of depression and see to it that such a thing does not occur in this country. Arthur M. Schlesinger, in the *Life* article to which we have referred, says: "The Communists are looking to a next depression as their happy hunting ground. The way to defeat them is not to pass repressive legislation . . . but to prevent that depression and to correct the faults and injustices in our present system . . ."

6. Work as hard to make our democracy succeed as the Communists work to tear it down. Spend as much time studying the problems of citizenship as they spend in the promotion of their ideas. If all American citizens will do that, communism will cease to be a danger.

References on Major Articles

Communism

"The U. S. Communist Party," by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *Life*, July 29, 1946. A well-rounded description of the American Communist movement, its character, size, program, and methods of operation.

"Its Tough to be a Communist," by Irwin Ross. *Harper's*, June 1946. A discussion of recent changes in Communist Party policies, showing attachment of American Communists to Russia.

"CIO Split with Communists." *United States News*, August 30, 1946. An examination of Communist activities in American labor unions, and of efforts to lessen their influence.

UN Veto

"The Veto," *Time*, November 4, 1946. Brief discussion of the United Nations General Assembly's work on the veto problem.

"Where the UN Stands Today," *New Republic*, October 28, 1946. One section of the article, "How Important Is the Veto?" discusses the way the major powers have used their veto power.



William Foster, head of the Communist Party in the United States

party also join organizations which are not communistic and they try to exert influence in these groups.

The Communists are particularly active in the attempt to control labor unions. In very few, if any, unions do they have a majority of the members, but they are very active. They attend all the local meetings. They stir up discontent. They attack the officers of the union and frequently they are able to get Communists elected to key positions.

They are more likely to be successful if wages are low or if working conditions are bad—if the workers have real grievances. Under such

Careers for Tomorrow - - Banking Prospects

BANKING is frequently regarded as an occupation, when, in reality, it is a combination of occupations. In a bank, you will find practically every type of work that is connected with business organizations. There are accountants and bookkeepers, stenographers, secretaries, typists, office-machine operators and clerks, financial experts and executives, messengers, and office boys. In fact, there are few fields which offer a greater variety of opportunities to familiarize oneself with business operations of all kinds than banking.

As a general rule, young men start their banking careers at the bottom of the ladder. They become messengers or "runners" at a low salary. This job consists of sorting and distributing the mail in the morning, going to the clearing house, taking bad checks to companies for collection, running general errands, preparing the outgoing mail at the end of the day, and performing dozens of other miscellaneous tasks.

If a bank messenger is alert and prepares himself for other work, he may advance fairly rapidly. He may be put on a bookkeeping machine: that is, he will enter the deposits and withdrawals of a certain number of depositors. Here he must be accurate, for mistakes cannot be tolerated. His salary will advance according to his promotions. If he does well, he may rise from bookkeeper to teller, may be put in one of the special departments, or may rise to an executive position.

Working conditions in banks are usually good. The surroundings are clean and comfortable. Most banks give their employees vacations with pay each year, and many banks have set up pension systems and profit-sharing plans for their employees.

Salaries in banking, except for higher officials, are not high, but they

compare favorably with many other lines of work. Pages and messengers usually earn about \$1,000 a year; bookkeepers may earn from \$1,300 to \$3,500. Tellers and others in responsible positions may earn from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The top positions in the larger banks, of course, pay very high salaries, but they are relatively few in number.

If a student who is interested in banking makes good grades in school, especially in mathematics, if his honesty and character are unimpeachable,



"I'm doing fine. I already have \$110 more than I'm supposed to." Something tells us she will not succeed in banking.

he may look to banking as a career with a large measure of confidence. But he must be prepared to start at the bottom, to work hard at a low salary, and to expect rather slow advancement.

Those of you who are considering banking as a career possibility should take the courses which would help you in any business occupation. If there are opportunities, you should take all the bookkeeping possible. Courses in

mathematics, economics, money and banking, commercial law, should by all means be taken. Business English is highly important.

If you have the chance to learn how to operate machines such as the adding machine, the bookkeeping machine, the comptometer, you should do so, because all these operations are useful in a bank. If you are not good at figures, if you do not like the subjects given in connection with a general commercial course, you should turn to some other field, for you will be neither successful nor happy in banking.

A college education is not necessary in banking, but it helps one to obtain the better executive positions. Banking was formerly a field mainly for men. In recent years, many women have entered this work and have advanced to good positions.

For further information relative to the field of banking, write to the American Institute of Banking, 22 East 40th Street, New York City.

When Dr. William Beebe, some years ago, went more than one-half mile below the ocean's surface, he descended in a heavy cabin attached to a ship by cables. Professor Auguste Piccard, who intends to explore the depths himself, points out that Dr. Beebe's device is always in danger of having its cables break.

Piccard plans to eliminate this danger by doing away with the cables entirely. He intends to construct a "sea balloon" similar to the balloons he used to explore the stratosphere. The balloon will be carried down into the ocean by weights. When the weights are released, an oil bag, like the gas bag of an ordinary balloon, will cause the whole contraption to rise. Piccard thinks his "sea balloon" can take him six miles below the surface of the ocean.

Study Guide

Communism

1. How large an organization is the Communist Party in the United States?
2. "Communists have influence out of proportion to their numbers." Explain this statement.
3. Describe the methods which Communists use in certain labor unions.
4. "Communists are responsible for the strikes which have recently disturbed American industry." Is this statement true, partly true, or false? Give reasons for your answer.
5. Give evidence to show that American Communists follow Russian leadership.
6. What are some of the things that may be done to combat Communist influence in this country?

Discussion

1. "Communism in America is a serious danger to our country's safety and welfare." Do you or do you not agree with this statement? Explain.
2. Which do you feel is a more serious problem? (1) The Communist activities in this country; (2) the practice of calling people communists or reds when they are actually liberals or progressives.
3. Do you believe that the program for combating American Communists suggested in the article in this paper is a sound one? What changes or additions would you make in this program?

Veto Problem

1. What is meant by the veto power of the Big Five nations?
2. Why was it decided to give this power to the major nations in the UN Security Council?
3. What compromise was worked out in the hopes that the Big Five would not abuse their veto power?
4. Describe the present dispute which is taking place in the UN Assembly over this issue.
5. State the strongest case which can be made in favor of the veto power and the strongest arguments against it.
6. Why do many observers say that the veto issue is not the most important problem involved in Big Five relationships?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that Russia is justified in taking the stand that she does on the veto question?
2. What do you think about the position of the small nations concerning this issue?
3. In your opinion, what would be the best kind of compromise that might be worked out in dealing with the veto problem?

Miscellaneous

1. Why is Columnist Drew Pearson encouraged over recent Soviet developments?
2. Name five newspaper columnists. Do you read any of them regularly?
3. Why is Bolivia having a hard time getting enough food for her people?
4. Who is David Lilienthal, and what is the purpose of the agency he now directs?
5. Are there any women delegates attending the United Nations Assembly meeting?
6. Do you favor or oppose the free-lunch program for school students? If you favor it, would you limit it to elementary students, or extend it through junior and senior high schools?
7. Have the Allied nations freed most of the prisoners they captured during and after the war? In the dispute over this matter, which side do you take?

Pronunciations

La Paz—lah pahz'
 Sucre—soo' kray
 Tomas Gutierrez—toe' mahs goo tea air' rez
 Gualberto Villarroel—goo al behr' toe veel yah roe el'
 Biryusov—beer you' sawf
 Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit—vee jay' uh lack'shmee pan' dit
 Huseyin Baydar—hoo sane' by' door
 Dmitri Manuilski—duh mee' tree man oo eel' skee

Letters from Our Readers

This joke appeared in the AMERICAN OBSERVER recently: "A museum expedition has revealed a bird which moos like a cow. But what the farmer wants is a cow that eats like a bird."

We are writing to tell you that a bird eats about four times its weight in a day. We are sure a farmer would not be very delighted if he found that his cows were eating four times their weight in one day! ! !

VIRGINIA KORDATZKY and
 HELEN WILLER,
 Fenton, Michigan.

In response to Betty Rogers' query about what other students think of our standing firm against Russia while helping a country like Argentina, I should like to point to the following important factors:

In view of Argentina's stand during the war, Miss Rogers feels it is very poor policy on our part to send military arms and industrial equipment to Argentina. I believe that we need not fear aggression from Argentina, because we are more powerful than that country. Argentina can give us many economic and defensive advantages in return for what we give her.

As for our distrust of Russia's motives in the Dardanelles, I would like to say that Russia has been unpredictable and uncooperative since the termination of German hostilities. Is there any reason why she will not continue to build up and spread her sphere of influence? I think not.

While we must make every attempt toward harmony with Russia, we must

not relax our guard and condone Russia's every action merely on the strength of wartime alliance.

MALCOLM JONES,
 Catskill, New York.

In your article on printing recently, you stated that a compositor was the person who assembles the type in page form. To my knowledge, and I have worked in a print shop for almost three years, a compositor is the man who composes the hand-set type in a composing stick. The person who assembles the type is known as a make-up man. Illustrations also are put in the page by the make-up man.

I also disagree with you when you state that it takes at least three years to become proficient as a linotype operator or compositor. I know at least half a dozen men and boys who have become expert lino operators in a year and a half. I myself learned the trade in less than two years.

RICHARD ACKERMAN,
 Watertown, Wisconsin.

(Editor's Note: The use of terms in a print shop varies. In some shops, compositor is used in the stricter sense that you indicate. In other shops, including the one which publishes our papers, compositor is used in a broader sense to apply to all operations in the composing room.

Opinion on the length of time needed for a linotype operator to become proficient also varies. One experienced printer feels that a good linotype opera-

tor must have at least a year's experience in the composing room, in addition to learning to operate the machine. Another competent printer we consulted states that most operators require at least three years of training and experience.)

I believe it is possible to prevent war between Russia and the United States because: 1. Both nations know that war is not the answer to their problems, that it only leads to further strife. 2. The world is still big enough for people with different beliefs to live in peaceably. 3. During the war, communism and capitalism proved that they could work together, and there is no reason why they cannot continue to do so in a firm and lasting peace. 4. Industry can progress only in peace. Russia needs progress in order to raise her standard of living, and America must have it to get back on her feet.

I think definitely there is hope of preventing war between Russia and the United States, because they have proved that they can work together and recent events show that both are trying to bring about harmony.

MOLLIE EDWARDS,
 Lansford, Pennsylvania.

Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (c) two-house 2. (d) tasty 3. (b) fooled 4. (c) vivacity 5. (b) scarcity 6. (a) eager 7. (a) repentant 8. (a) lazy.

The Nation's Columnists — Moulders of Opinion



Lippmann



Welles



Lindley



Lawrence

THE syndicated newspaper columnist is a tremendous force in American life today. His signed articles interpreting world events are read by millions of people. While their influence cannot be measured, it is clear that they play an important part in molding public opinion.

Anyone who wishes to be well informed on public questions should become familiar with the writings of as many leading columnists as he can. The columnist furnishes background material which often does not find its way into the regular news columns. He is also helpful as a guide in analyzing the big issues of the day.

If one makes a habit of following a number of columnists regularly, his understanding of world events will be broadened considerably. But it is important to get a sampling of several points of view. Be sure that the columnists you read do not all think alike. Select men who will take issue with one another on many basic questions.

We present here a list of some of the nation's leading columnists with a brief description of their general attitudes on public issues. Our list is by no means complete, but it may serve as a preliminary introduction to some of the top men in the field, several of whom are also radio commentators.

Walter Lippmann: He is frequently called "the dean of American columnists." A learned and scholarly writer, he is also one of the most popular journalists in the country. Lippmann is an independent. He has no axe to grind and is not lined up with any party or faction. He has been criticized both for being too conservative and for being too liberal.

Walter Lippmann today is particularly concerned about our country's foreign policies. He has written several books on the subject and uses his column "Today and Tomorrow" to expand his views still further. He is realistic in uncovering conflicts of interest among nations, but at the same time he urges programs of peace and international cooperation.

Sumner Welles: Sumner Welles is chiefly interested in foreign affairs. A former Under Secretary of State, he has had long experience as a diplomat and brings a good deal of firsthand information to his writing.

Welles is convinced that international organization is the only thing that can save the world from future wars. He is a firm supporter of the United Nations. At the same time, he believes that the United States should do everything possible to build up its own defenses, particularly in the Western Hemisphere.

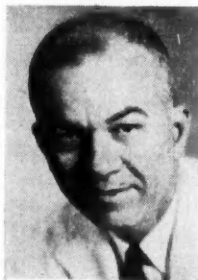
Ernest Lindley: He is a competent student of politics whose main interest is centered on the national scene. Though independent, he is a man

whose opinions are usually considered to be liberal.

When the late President Roosevelt was in office, Lindley was one of his firmest supporters. Today he still tends to back the Democratic Party, but criticizes it freely whenever he thinks it is drifting away from the New Deal program and ideas Roosevelt introduced.

David Lawrence: David Lawrence's writings give almost equal attention to national and foreign affairs. On the national side, Lawrence is generally regarded as a conservative, largely sympathetic to the businessman's point of view. At times, however, he criticizes industrial leaders for not being more far-sighted and progressive in their relations with workers.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Lawrence has been an ardent champion of world organization ever since the days of the old League of Nations. Although crit-



Stokes



Sullivan

ical of Russia, he believes the United States should do everything in its power to make the United Nations succeed.

Thomas Stokes: He is a comparative newcomer among the columnists but one whose reputation has grown rapidly. His fresh, clear style, his originality, and his willingness to dig up facts others have neglected go far to explain his success in the field of journalism.

Stokes follows no set "line," but is generally regarded as liberal in his outlook. He favors a considerable amount of government activity in the nation's economic life—activity for the benefit of the common man. In foreign affairs, he feels that the most important issue is getting along with Russia. Although critical of that country at times, he makes every effort to understand and explain its position.

Mark Sullivan: A number of years ago Mark Sullivan was considered a liberal. But his ideas have changed very little with the passage of time and today he is generally ranked among the conservatives.

He is fearful of Russia and feels that the United States should not make so many concessions to the Soviet leaders. He is also fearful of too much government interference in business. The Sullivan column is always well reasoned and provides a good

antidote to more liberal columns like that of Thomas Stokes.

Dorothy Thompson: The best known of the women columnists, Dorothy Thompson is a vigorous and independent thinker. Although her emotions are frequently stirred, she is a thorough student of world affairs and fills her columns with facts and carefully thought out interpretations.

Miss Thompson is often critical of Russia but she believes that we can and must get along with her. On national issues, she is independent, appearing to be conservative at times and liberal at other times.

Lowell Mellett: Some people consider Lowell Mellett too pro-Russian because of the fact that he is frequently ready to criticize our government's handling of controversies which arise with Russia. But his friends point out that he is equally ready to point out Russia's mistakes in international politics.

Mellett is usually found in the liberal camp when it comes to national affairs. He believes that government planning of our economic life is necessary if we are to avoid depressions and other ills. He was, for example, a strong supporter of price control. He is generally friendly to the labor movement.

Joseph and Stewart Alsop: The typical Alsop column is a strong criticism of something or someone. In international affairs, the chief target of

sionally launches an attack against the danger of communism both here and in Europe. Intensely conservative, he is inclined to view almost any government activity as "communism."

Pegler has a cynical outlook toward other countries. He feels that other nations took advantage of us during the war and that they will keep on doing so now if we let them. He does not think we should help finance Europe's recovery and he does not want us to seek security in cooperation with the rest of the world. He believes our best chance of peace and prosperity lies in building up American defenses and going our own way.

Drew Pearson: Hard-hitting Drew Pearson specializes in news of what goes on behind the scenes in politics. His "Washington Merry-Go-Round" deals largely with the personalities who make the headlines. It is always interesting reading and provides a good deal of information that does not appear elsewhere. At the same time, Pearson's column should be read critically, for many of the "scoops" it includes are later shown to be inaccurate.

Pearson is independent in his treatment of Russia. At times his column is favorable; at other times, unfavorable. His attitude on national problems is generally considered to be liberal. He favors considerable government activity in behalf of the lower income groups of the population.

Giant Printing Plant

Several blocks north of the Capitol stands Washington's noisiest public building, the Government Printing Office. This building houses the world's largest and best-equipped printing plant, and it keeps 8,000 men and women busy handling the government's printed matter.

The giant presses that roar here from morning to night use up nearly a million pounds of paper on an average day, and last year they produced 22 billion copies of books, pamphlets, and papers. Some of their publications are tiny booklets only a few inches wide, and others are well-bound volumes of all sizes.

Besides printing books and pamphlets for the government departments, the GPO runs off, on each day that Congress is in session, 42,500 copies of the Congressional Record. It prints postal cards, too, but stamps and paper money are printed at the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the other side of town.

The GPO has a sales department which sells its publications over the counter and by mail. For a few cents you can get pamphlets on rabbit raising, the care of infants, how to buy furniture, or any one of a thousand other things.



Thompson



Mellett

criticism is Russia. The Alsop brothers see Soviet policies as aggressive, imperialistic, and undemocratic.

Looking at the home front, they are quick to point out mistakes in the political programs of both Democrats and Republicans. They have been sharply critical of President Truman's administration, but they are seldom more sympathetic to the Republicans.

Westbrook Pegler: Anyone who wants the inside story of corruption in the labor movement should follow Westbrook Pegler's column "Fair Enough." Ever since he has been a columnist, Pegler has devoted most of his time to uncovering abuses in organized labor. His critics attack him for not pointing out similar abuses in business and industry.

Pegler also blasts the political bosses of some of our cities and occa-



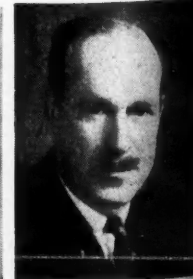
Joseph Alsop



Stewart Alsop



Pegler



Pearson